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among offenders is sociological rather than physiological; and all law-breakers are classified as urban or rural, with sub-groups of the violent and thieves.

One of the most profound suggestions in the whole book is the declaration that while science, art, religion, all tend to diminish crime, commercialism and material success tend to increase it. "There is one sentiment which, in becoming generalized, should it be developed in the mind without a sufficient counterweight, agrees with one of the principles dear to delinquents. This is what we might call the mercantile sentiment, the worship of gold and immediate enjoyment to the exclusion of everything else. . . . Industry increases the number of products, but where is the collective work which it engenders?" Under our present system this great judge declares business is "to make war on one's neighbor." In an age which is agnostic about all except the value of wealth this note of warning is not likely to be much heeded; but it will be heard when the "noise and shouting dies."

If Tarde, the lawyer, were heeded, some of our law students would study criminals by serving as assistants or teachers in prisons. Study of criminal law would then be something nearer life than looking at dried specimens in the leaves of penal codes.

The argument about capital punishment is a fine and subtle example of walking on a tight rope; the weight of argument on the whole seems to be contrary to the conclusion which apparently is to retain the death penalty, but on impossible conditions.

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Industrial Warfare. The Aims and Claims of Capital and Labour.

By CHARLES WATNEY and JAMES A. LITTLE. London: John Murray, 1912. Pp. x+353. 6s net.

A very useful compendium on labor legislation and conditions in Great Britain during the past few years. Very sketchy in places and sometimes not clear, it nevertheless in twenty-five chapters and fifteen appendices gives the essential facts regarding the "Issues and Personalities" of nearly every phase of the labor movement. Eleven chapters are devoted to special industries or classes of workers, as "Cotton and Weaving Trades," "General Labourers," "Women Workers," and others to "Labour Organization," "Syndicalism," "Minimum Wage," "Remedies," "Profit Sharing." The book is purely descriptive and matter-of-fact throughout, a detached position being successfully main-

tained by the authors. Even in the chapter on "Suggested Remedies" they do not have a special panacea but report faithfully the respective standpoints of employers, workers, and public.

Except for hints here and there one must therefore look to the "Introduction" for views attributable to the authors. The chief cause of labor unrest is there said to be "the progress of education," "the development of thought and the advancement in the popular ideals of happiness and comfort" among the laboring classes. There has resulted a widespread feeling that labor does not receive its due proportion of the product of industry. This unrest has come to stay but will assume various forms according to local conditions and the attitude of employers. Though the authors definitely state that "the fight between Capital and Labour" (p. 12, note) is not "class war" (p. 9), they nevertheless very clearly imply that it is just that—a fact also made plain by the title and much of the subject-matter. It would seem that their opinion that labor "will be content with fairer treatment" is also too optimistic. On the contrary human experience universally shows that the demands for larger opportunities and a higher standard of living, like the demands for wealth and liberty, grow with every morsel fed them, except for moments of temporary quiescence; the fundamental demands of labor are in essence the demand for democracy in industry, which like the demand for democracy in politics can stop only at full realization of equality. By way of solution of the labor problem the authors place most confidence in collective bargaining and profit-sharing (p. 10), but without finding them a cure-all (p. 255).

There is a certain naïvete in the statement (pp. 6-7) of the relation of gold to prices; and the opinion (p. 7) that "a general increase in the price of commodities rarely affects the very poor" seems preposterous.

This brief sketch of the demands of capital and labor in Great Britain and the attempts by legislative and industrial reforms to meet them, or as the Preface describes it, this "résumé in encyclopaedic form" explaining "the exact significance and the probabilities of the growing unrest," should prove valuable reading for all those interested in the industrial situation. It contains lessons from the experiences of a great nation for extremists of every sort. With its index and topical page headings it is a ready reference storehouse of information for the student wishing to acquaint himself with the labor situation in the oldest industrial nation.

F. H. HANKINS